WASHINGTON

The Probabilities of General Grant's Cabinet.

Views of the President Elect on Reconstruction.

Sheridan, Terry and Sickles to be Reinstated in Their Southern Commands.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF WIRZ.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passed Over the Veto in the Senate.

The Postal Telegraph Bills Reported Back in the House.

The Bill to Legalize Gold Contracts Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869. Grant and His Cubinet-Who is to be the Lucky Pennsylvanian ?—The President Elect Besieged by Anxious and Disinterested

The politicians here have not yet got over the ut terances of Grant yesterday at his interview with Benator Thayer and Congressmen Dickey, Morrell and Roots. The silent President elect spoke more freely than he has heretofore, except in one instance week, when he had a talk with a prominent re publican of Connecticut, to whom he said just the same thing as to his intention not to appoin military or naval officers to Cabinet posi dons, and a full account of which you published in Monday's issue. One effect of the half disclosure of Grant's intentions will not in all probability be much relished by himself. It has emboidened others to go to his headquarters in the hope of getting further information. To-day he was crowded with visitors, among them a great many Senators and Representatives, who were eager to try their luck at unridding the Sphinx. Senators unds. Poole, Howe, Catteil, Ferry and Howard; Senator elect Carpenter, of Wisconsin; ex-Senator Harris, of New York; Congressmen Moorhead, Mercur, Pettis, Dockery and Whittemore; General Longstreet, Straw Hat Cummings, Generals Harney, Townsond and Brice, all had interviews to-day. Mer cur, Moorhead and Pettis went to Grant to confirm what they had heard as to Pennsylvania's certainty of a representative in the Cabinet. The General received the trio with unusual cordiality. In the course of the conversation he said, in substance, that he did not intend to overlook Pennsylvania in choosing his Cabinet officers. If the Cabinet ons were to be sent to the Senate to-day he had in his mind's eye the name of the gentleman nia, and that name would be sent in to the Senate. For reasons already made public he declined to mention the name, and the lucky person himself was not aware of the fact that he had been selected. He could not say what circumstances might transpire between this and the 4th of March to render a change of his present pur-pose necessary, nor did he know whether the gentleman he had selected would accept the appointment; but it was settled that Pennsylvania should be represented in his Cabinet.

The mysterious Pennsylvanian thus to be honored remains, therefore, still unknown; but that does not prevent speculation. Everybody is still gaessing. "Who can it be?" say the Pennsylvanians. "It can't be Jones, nor Smith, nor Robinson, nor Forney, nor Curtin, nor Cameron, nor little McPherson Then who the deuce can it be?" One thinks nt must be Borie, a retired merchant of Philadelphia; another says it is certainly the ancient Meredith; but no. Meredith is belongs to the Loyal League of Philadelphia, and has the prefix Aubrey or Lindley. Another is postive it must be Stuart, or Binney, or Allison, o Grow, or Kelley, or Porter, the admiral. How can it be Porter, who is in the navy, and who is from New Jersey? The answer to this is that Porter will resign, and that he now has a residence in the city of Brotherly Love. Another says McCiellan has a mentions General Meade, who will conveniently resign also; while still another suggests smilingly that it must be little Charley O'Neil or Caleb N. Taylor. And so the guessing tand speculation (go on, with out coming, persups, a bit near the real truth.

There were some things said at the interview yes terday that have not yet found their way into print and are, therefore, still fresh. It appears that when Grant spoke about General Schodeld he remarked that he intended to make that officer an exception to the rest of Johnson's Cabinet. "He is a man who has always been on our side," said Grant. "He was appointed as one of us-i mean as one of the party He has always been with us in our struggles with Mr. Johnson, and I don't intend he shall go out with the rest of Mr. Johnson's baggage. I want to make a distinction between him and the rest of President Johnson's Cabinet, and to do something that will be a recognition of his ser vices. Therefore I intend to send his name to the Senate as Secretary of War; but not as permanen Secretary, for I have resolved to appoint no purely military or naval man to a Cabinet position. General Schotled prefers not to resign his commission, and I intend to keep him in temporarily while I am car-rying out some plans." He then stated what I telegraphed you yesterday about his desire that the Sen ate should understand that he intended to appoint no military or naval officers to the Cabinet.

From the fact that Grant yesterday, in his conversation with Dickey, Morrell and Roots, said, "I have already selected a inference is drawn that the coming man is to be from Phliadelphia. If not say the Pennsylvanians, why should be have said "Phila" first and then check himself and say Peunsylvania? The Penusylvarians believe Grant was near letting the cat en though they all agree about this much, it certainly really is. In the course of the conversation Legan H. Roots, of Arkanses, said that as a representative the South he only wished to remark people from his section would be satisfied with any man to represent posted on the wants of the South as Grant himself man should be, relying entirely upon the judgment, patriotism and good intentions of General Grant Another subject also came up incidentally. Some Said this gentleman; ... "General, if you intend to re tain Schoffeld by reason of his being a member of Johnson's Cabinet, who was appointed as one or us, as you say, it would seem likely that you will not have Evarts. Evarts was appointed for a very different reason, mainly because or his services to Johnson." To this skilful thrust Grant out least nded by a puff of his cigar. He remained silent and attentive, and the longer the gentlemen waited for a reply the more vigorously he puffed, puffed,

terview, said to me to-day, "I have seen a good deal in the newspapers about General Grant and his cigar. Yesterday I saw them myself together. It was amusing to see how the General did puff away

made the smoke roll out in volumes and curls, but said nothing. Wonderful little man that Grant! We asked him many other questions, and the conversa-tion on the whole was very free and easy, but when-ever a ticklish point was raised he always remained silent and puffed."

General Grant on Reconstruction. Senator Pool, as weif as other gentlemen who as sied him to army headquarters to-day di covered that General Grant was admirably willing to hear advice and information on every subject, but thdisposed, except in one or two matters, to furnish his own views in return. On the general subject, however, of reconstruction at the South he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the States of North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama were the three best practically reconstructed of the entire ten.
There was more observance of law and order and a better disposition existing between the black and white races and between the political parties in these States than in any other. This, he declared, he knew from extensive and reliable information and he had no doubt whatever if political incen diarism was put at rest the other seven States woul order and harmony. He said it was the South, and almost the South alone, that filled his thoughts when he made use of the armounts he made use of the expres disorder and agitation in that section could only be at once and forever disposed of there were no fears to be apprehended for the rest of the country. The South had always been a source of anxiety to the nation; but there was every prospect now that it would soon become as tranquil and prosperous as any other section of the Union. "When that time arrives," exclaimed the General, "the United States

An Interesting Item from Richmond.

An Interesting Item From Richmond.

From Richmond to-night I get the following:—

RICHMOND, Feb. 24, 1839.

It is stated here on authority that General Stoneman recently contempiated the removal of Governor Wells, as the only duties of the executive office he performed—that of pardoning negro convicts, appointing railroad directors, &c.—could readily be done at military head-quarters. This coming to the knowledge softhe Governor his friends at once repaired to Washington and succeeded in obtaining from General Grant an order to the effect that Wells should not be removed. But this was not all that transpired on that occasion. While a very particular friend of General Grant, now resident here, was promenaling Pennsylvania avenue with him, discussing Virginia artairs, they were met by General Terry, former commander of the military district of Virginia. He was added to the party and joined in the conversation, and from what transpired there is every reason to believe that General Grant will restore all of the District Commanders who were removed by Mr. Johnson, including Generals Sheridan and Sickles, and Terry will be replaced in Virginia.

This powals quite appeals the here and august.

This news is quite unpalatable here and augurs badly for the success of the "new movement;" but coming from the source it does the utmost impor-

Forthcoming Caucuses of Republicans and

The caucuses of both the republican and demo cratic representatives in Congress will be held abou Tuesday next, the 2d of March. All new members of the House are expected and urged to be in Wash ington as early as Monday, the 1st of March.

Ratification of the Convention Between the Official publication is made to-day of the ratified convention between the United States and Mexico providing for an adjustment of the claims of citizens of either country against the other. The claims are to be referred to two commissioners, one of whom is to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to meet in Washington, and may choose an umpire in cases of disagreement. No claim arising out of a

transaction of a date prior to February 2, 1848, shall The National Currency Act.

The refusal of the House to-day to grant a Committee of Conference, at the request of the Senate, on the bill supplementary to the National Currency act is regarded as an indication that the measure will be ultimately defeated for the session, being left suspended between the two houses. This result was brought about by a conspiracy on the part of its original friends and its enemics, both of whom, owing to the innumerable amendments with which it was loaded, and which were not acceptable either to the friends or the enemies of the National Banks, preferred to have it defeated, so that a more comprehensive and a better measure might be intro duced at the next session. It is understood that this will come from the democratic side of the House, and that it will have a strong leaning towards a free banking system.

The Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill after repeated meetings have at last agreed upon a compromise on the vexed question of Butler's proposition to consolidate the Central and South American Missions. Butler, stated that, inasmuch as reports had been published in the papers to the effect that he had moved this ent to the bill for the purpose of aboushing to Oblie, he would insist that the nussion to that republic should remain as it now is, a full mission. The committee agreed to com promise to the following effect, and instead of a Minister Resident, accrement as heretofore, a commissioner may be sent to the governments of in Central America, and to the governments of America, at a salary not exceeding \$3,000 a year each. This leaves the mismous to Brazil, Chill. the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic and Paraguay undisturbed. It is believed that this report will be agreed to by both houses. torily arranged.

When the next statement of the public debt is ssued it is expected that a much more favorable account of the government finances will be exstatements. No interest on the public debt has been paid during the present month except such portion of the interest that iell due last month and was not demanded before the end of the month. At the present time the receipts from all sources amount to about \$25,000,000, while the expenditures do not foot up much above \$15,000,000. From the indica show a reduction of the debt of about \$10,000,000.

The Internal Revenue Commissionership. Grant has resolved to appoint Congressman Delano, of Oitio, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Rollins, Mr. Deinno states that he knows nothing nothing about it and that he has had no communication with Grant on the subject, either verbal or written. Other parties, however, who have talked the man best adapted for the place. Mr. Delano is Dicrefore, be in the field for an appointment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day adopted a resolution to take no further action this session on applications for the removal of political disabilities,

of Philadelphin.
Two agents on behalf of the Fourth National Rank of Philadelphia waited upon the Comptroller of the Currency yesterday and acquainted him with the circumstances connected with the suspension of that bank, To-day Comptroller Hurburd sent an examiner to Philadelphia to look into the affairs of the bank, as they state that they expect to be sole to resume business again, but clare that if even they are compelled to wind up their affairs they will be able to meet all their liabilities. There is no danger of the government losing anything in this case, as

Senutor Pratt.
The newly elected Senutor from Indiana, Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, has appeared on the floor. He is a giant, Morten, a large man, comes just to his shoulder. He has a full face, clear skin and high forehead, indicating health, temperance and mental strength. Senators, however, seemed shy of him. small, and the rost did not like to compare thera-

in ability and in character as much as he does in

The President to-day gave an order to Lewis Schade for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in the old Capitol Prison in November, 1865, having been convicted by a military commission of conspiracy and murder while in command of the rebel prison at Andersonville, and buried in the arsenal grounds, and this afternoon the body was removed by an underlaker.

was removed by an undertaker. Indictments for Hiegal Registration.

Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against seventeen persons for litegally registering their names at the late munici-

that the intention of Congress was to prohibit the sale by retail of snuff from bladders or jars stamped according to law. The office will oppose no objec-tion to dealers retailing snuff from such stamped packages. Coal tar and coke are regarded as manu four of the act of March 31, 1868.

The Supreme Court.
in the Supreme Court of the United States the fol-

lowing cases were considered to-day, to wit:—
No. 198—The United States, Appealants, va. Benjamin Higdon.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Dickey, ordered by the court that this appeal be dismused.

Dickey, ordered by the court that this appeal be dismissed.

No. 406—The United States, Appellants, vs. Samuel P. Brady.—Appeal from the Court of Claims, On motion of Mr. Dickey, Assistant Attories General, ordered by the court that the decree of the sam Court of Claims in this cause be reversed and the cause remanded to the Court of Claims, with directions to enter judgment for stipulation of counsel, No. 72—The Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, Plaintid in Error, vs. The United States ex Fet., Robert Murray.—This cause was argued by Mr. Attorney General Evarts for defendant merror.

No. 43—Jas. R. Boyd et al., Appellants, vs. Oliver Moges et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. Benefict, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Owen for the appellers.

or the appeliess.

No. 96—Samuel Blagge, Piaintiff in Error, vs. The State of North Carolina; and No. 97—Josiah L. Bell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Same, in Error, to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.—Ordered by the court that these writs of error be dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the eighteenth rule.

No. 89—Wm. N. Whitely et al., Appellant, vs. Wm. A. Kerley et al.—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. S. S. Fisher, of counsel for the appellants.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Offices and Post Roads-None of the Plans Proposed Considered Advisable or Practicable-Argument of the Committee Against the

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. E. B. Washburne, Mr. G. G. Hub some postal telegraphs.

alysis of each of the three bills under discussion, and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to the whole subject and the special objec-tions to which each of the proposed measures are

York, to be operated in connection with the Post ment employ. The bill fixes a uniform tariff of one cent a word, exclusive of date, address or signalivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line \$75,000, which in an accompanying paper Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and to sustain it until it becomes self-supporting. If successful and remunerative to the government, the lines to be gradually extended into all parts of the country. Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law which by one act of beginning. ture, with five cents additional for postage and de io sustain it until it becomes self-supporting. If successful and renumerative to the government, the lines to be gradually extended into all parts of the country. Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law which by one act of legislation should create a new branca of public service, the postal telegraph system, and also grant a charter to himself and his associates, as the United States Postal Telegraph Company, authorizing them to erect and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and rontes, across the public domain, navigable rivers, &c. The bill fixed the farint of messages at a maximum of twenty cents for twenty words, including date, address and signature, for each detance of 500 miles or fractional part thereof, nive cents to be added for postage and delivery. The country of the properties of the government, at rates not exceeding those specified. The receipt and delivery of messages, office room, fuel, lightly, blanks, stationery, bookkeeping, the supermentendence of the lines, are ally to be at the expense of the government. The contractors are to be required only to establish lines and do business at towns having a population of 5,000 or over, though the Fost-master General may open offices at any railway stations and at smaller intermediate places. Both the corporation to be treated under the act and any existing company may bid for the contract, and in case no better offer is received the United States company is required to accept a contract at the rates established, if the same is tendered by the Fostamster General within its months from the passage of the act, on penalty of forfeiting their charter.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Yan Horn, of New York, is for the construction of a line between washington and Boston, under the direction of the Post Office Department, the him to be used as mali routes by railroad, and the bridges of all kinds over s

Fost Onice Department, the line to be built by Mr. Hall and his associates over and upon any line or route of travel by post office road, or otherwise by railroad, and the bridges of all kinds over streams and rivers used, or that may be used, as mall routes of the United States; and that said party or parties shall be profected in the construction, erection, preservation and use thereof upon the lines or routes above designated, said line or lines to be built of metalic poles and air cables. The tariff between any two points on the line to be one cent a word, counting date, address and signature. The owners of the line are to have the right to import any materials suitable for the construction and working of differentially poles, whres, instruments, lee, free of duty. After three years' successful operation of the line, the government is required to buy it at its cost and seven per cent interest.

of the line are to have the right to import any materials suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, wires, instruments, &c., free of duty. After three years' successful operation of the line, the government is required to buy it at its cost and seven per cent interest.

With regard to the general subject of assuming control of the telegraph, the committee advert to the fact that in the infancy of the laveution Professor Morse offered it to the government, and an experimental line was established between Baltimore and Washington, operated by the Post Office Department; that upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business, the Postumater General, at the request of Congress, made an adverse report, and the business was thereupon remitted to the hands of the people and the legislation of the States, After a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under the authority and protection of State laws and by force of private energy and capital, the subject was, in 1865, again brought before Congress by an application for a private act to incorporate a telegraph company, and also by the introduction of a bill to create a postal telegraph system. These proposations receives the fulles attention and elicited much devate, especially in the Senate. The opinion of Postimaster General Dennison was again invoked, as in 1845, and he reported against the inauguration of the proposed system of telegraphs, as part of the bostsi system, not only because of its doubtin financial success, but also its questionable feasibility under our political system. The result was a denial of legislation of a private or personal character, and the passage of a general law extending to all telegraph companies then existing, or to be in future occasion by State haw, rights of was your the public domain our post reads and routes and across mavigable feasibility to the proposed of the top of the proposed of the proposed of the proportion of the proporty by paying a fa

the government must meet its deficiency out of the public purse. The effect would be to make low rates between Washington and New York at the expense of higher rates everywhere else. Short-experimental lines competing with sections only of great and ramified private systems cannot be otherwise than failures. Two systems cannot be otherwise than failures. Two systems cannot be allowed the public of the public. The functions of the government are necessarily exclusive, and when once assumed private parties cannot be allowed to exercise them and must be rigidly excluded, as was the case with the private expresses which attempted to carry the mais.

Both Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Washburne rely on the examples of Belgium and Switzerland, but there is no similarity between the condition of those countries and that of the United States. Belgium has the densest population of Europe, nearly four hundred to the square mile, while the United States has but ten to the square mile. Belgium is less than a quarter part as large as New York, and yet its population is double that of Ohio. It hes midway between England, France and Germany, holding the closest relations with each. Its business is largely manufacturing, it owns and operates the railway, telegraph and Fost Office together most of the telegraph offices being at railway stations. It has recently established a very low marif for such of its home business, such as requires no extraordinary despatch—viz. half a france or about fourteen cents of our currency. These are, however, instances of slow rates in the fluided States. Thus the tariff between Washington and Baltimore has for a considerable time been only ten cents, and the distance is fully equal to the average of Belgian distances. This is not supposed to be a remunerative rate, nor is the finland tariff of Belgium thus air remunerative. In 1866 and 1867 the Belgian telegraphic service showed a loss of three hundred and nine thousand francs, and this would have been much greater if it had not been for the receipt figur

sing 322,000 in American gold, or \$14,80,000 in Currency at 140. This makes the average cost of these messages at seventy-seven and one-eighth cents. The Western Union Company, which does about nine-tentiss of the American business and which atone turnshed statistics to the committee, for the year enting June 30, 1867, transmitted 19,068,000 messages and received for the same \$5,759,000, equal to 14,725,000 messages of twenty words each. In Europe the press despatches to the press; in which the number of words delivered were 20,000,000, equal to 14,725,000 messages of twenty words each. In Europe the press despatches are not a tenth part of those of this country. The aumber of offices to poplation is vastly greater here than in Europe. In Frusia there is an effice to every 3,000 people, in France one to 32,000, in Great Britain one to 14,000, in Belgium one to 12,000, in Switzerland one to 10,000, and in the United States one to every 7,500; in the pacific States, one to every 2,500. So in the use made of the telegrapa America stands pre-emiment. In France the number of messages sent is 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 4, and in the United States, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 4, and in the United States, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 4, and in the United States, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 4, and in the United States, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 4, and in the United States, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 5; in the same ter to effect the states of the public service which is to be created states, 1 to every 9; in Great Britain, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 5; in Belgium and Switzerland, 1 to every 6; in the state

not only passes the jurisdiction of also incovers the explopriation of the land under its right of eminent domain. In case the owner with not consent to sell, congress is not hikely, in behalf or for the profit of private parties, to execuse powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be defined that the United States sell, congress is not meet, in occasion of for the prosit of private parties, to exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be calmed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be virtually a public corporation because it is designed to aid in the pelectorinance of public service, it really has no title to be so called, as the business is essentially a private one, not hitherto doine by the government, and to be still shared by private companies. An extremely objectionable feature of the proposed postal telegraph system is the right to secure a priority in the transmission of messages by paying an extra price for it. The rule of all American lines is, first come first served. Any other rule would destroy the usefulness of the service and transform it into a permicious instrument of speculation. Mr. Hubbard's scheme violates a radical principle in respect to government work. Whatever service falls within the proper functions of the government should be performed by it immediately, and not through the intervention of private parties reaping an intermediate profit. It is a proper subject of taxation, and the whole revenue which it yields belongs to the treasury. No company looking for ten per cent dividends can be allowed to intervene. The contract system for carrying the mails does not violate line principle. The postal service does not consist only or chedy in carrying locked mail bags; that is transportation of its mails, because they already exist for the much more important business of carrying freight and passengers. But the transportation distingly except under an immediate responsibility attaches, and it cannot, be done successfully except under an immediate responsibility to the party sending. This responsibility the servants of a contractor and of the government in such a manner that the public will fail between two stools. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractors? It can only be by putting nearity all the cost upon the gove maintenance of lines and the wages of operators are all that fall on the contractor; all the rest must be borne by the government. When it is considered that in the large cities the telegraph occupies much more space than the post office, that in Mew York alone there are nearly a hundred offices, it will be seen that the renis of offices alone will be no triding matter. How these numerous offices are to be run by employes of the post offices is not rendity seen. If they are to be closen the public will seriously suffer. The scheme of Mr. Hubbard offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the great network of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and is to be allowed flue years to do it in. In 1860 there were only 313 towns with that population. How are the reas of the 4,000 tolegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned or left to the forbearance of private companies, whose most profitable territory has been invaded by the government? The committee see no such middle ground between the government and private telegraph systems as Mr. Hubbard proposes, and if such a contract system were desirable it is not necessary to charter a new company to render the service. Old companies can do it, or new companies can be organized in the States and brought within the professor Morse offered his discovery to an increditions public.

Mr. Hall's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and all cables—the farmer now in use in those European countries which have a lack of

Mr. Hall's bill has for its object the introduction of iron poles and air cables—the farmer now in use in those European countries which have a lack of wood, the latter at present an untried experiment anywhere. He asks that these and all other materials necessary to construct his inc may be imported free of city. In a busquess so well established as that of the telegraph the introduction of improved machinery may safety be left to the stimules of compenition seeking to avail itself of the latest and best insprupentalities, and whenever trop posts and air

cables commend themselves to the judgment of the lelegraph numingers American mechanics will probably be found ready to make them. The obligation which would be imposed on the government by Mr. fall's bill to buy his lines at cost and interest after hree years is such as Congress ought not to same-

THE FORTLETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of lil., from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the petition, &c., asking legislation to meet the existing state of affairs in Georgia, and the bill supplemen-tary to an act to abolish the system of peonage in New Mexico and other parts of the United States,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, without amendment, the bill introduced last July, providing for a more efficient provisional government for Mississippi. It vacates the offices under the present government, and, provides that the persons who received a majority of the votes cast at the election for a ratification of the constitution &c., shall enter upon their respective offices, provided they can take the oath of July 2, 1862; otherwise the duties of the offices for which they were elected shall devolve upon the persons receiving the next highest number of votes who can take said oath. The second section makes it the duty of the military commander of the district to see that the foregoing provisions are immediately carried into effect.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same committee, reported adversely to the bill to define felonies and misdemeanours, and to regulate peremptory challenges in United States cases, on the ground that the objects of the bill are already provided for in the statutes. Also adversely to the bill to preserve the purity of ejections in the Territories, on the ground that there is not sufficient time at this session to entertain such a bill.

is not sufficient time at this session to enercian such a bill.

Bill to purfier the administration of Justice. Mr. Traumell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments. Mr. Cole's bill to further the administration of justice. It provides that no final judgment or decree of a Circuit or District Court shall be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court on writ of error or appeal mices the writ be sued out, or the appeal taken within three years after the entry of such decree; and a limitation of one year is in the same manner prescribed for appeals from district courts; but exceptions are made in favor of infants, persons non compos mentis, &c. Other sections provide for the ameadment of various technical defects in writs of error, and declare what shall constitute an authentication of a lit! of exceptions, and provides that detendants may be found guilty of officiacs, the commission of which is necessarily included in those charges in that indictment.

THE POSTAL ESERVICE AFFROYRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL. (rep.) of Me., reported without amendment the Postal Service Appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made an adverse report, signed by himself and Mr. Ferry, on the claim of William McGarrahan. He said that the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Sawyer) would make a favorable to arrive at any decision, and must, therefore, leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must, therefore, leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must, therefore, leave the matter wholly to the action of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) declined to have anything to do with the matter, the committee were unable to arrive at any decision, and must, therefore, leave the matter wh BILL TO PURTHER THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:-YASS. Mesers Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cauteil, Chandler, Cole, Conkline, Corbett, Drake, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellong, McDonaid, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Korton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson of Teum, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsoy, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Warner, Weich, Willey and Williams. 38.

PRINTING CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the joint resolutions reported by the joint Committee on Practing, to provide for reporting and printing the debates of the next Congress.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., said that the committee had not been able to come to any definite conclusion on the subject, and had, therefore, decided to report two resolutions, leaving Congress to choose between concluding a new contract with the lowest bidder, Mr. Crowell, and having the work done at the government printing office. The committee could not, with any confidence, recommend either plan, and in deciding to make any change it should be remembered that the present publishers of the Globe had done their work very well and satisfactorily.

Mr. WHYE, genth of said, said that as a memoer of the Committee on Printing ne had investigated the subject, and was satisfied the best course Congress could take would be to direct the Joint Committee on Printing to make a new contract with Rives & Bailey, the present publishers of the Globa, and he offered an amendment directing the committee to make a contract with Rives & Bailey at the fale named in their bid.

Mr. Whyte's amendment was modified so as to

publishers of the Giobs, for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of Congress for two years from the 4th of March next; and in that form the bill was passed by a vote of 24 year to 11 hays.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., then called up
THE ARMY APPROPRIATION SILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Willed, (rep.) of Mass., then offered an amendment reducing the number of infantry regiments to thirty-five, the number of longadier-generals to eight, fixing the term of enlistment at five years, mustering out of the service about fourteen infantry regiments, and providing that the President shall consolidate the regiments as rapidly as the requirements of the public service will permit. Agreed to.

Mr. Genns offered an amendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against making agreed to, striking out the provision against making

Agreed 30.

Agr. Grives offered an atmendment, which was agreed to, striking out the provision against moking new appointments in the ordnance, Engliner and Medical departments.

Mr. Susher, trep) of Mass., moved to add an additional section authorizing the Secretary of the diatonal section authorizing the Secretary of the Tressury to addit and pay the interest account of Mame and Massachusetts for advances made by Massachusetts, then including Maine, for the United States during the war of 1813-13.

Mr. Grives raises the point of order that this was substantially a private claim, being for the benefit of a railway company, and that therefore it could not, under the rules, be tacked on to the pending appropriation oil.

Mr. Sumer maintained that this, being the claim of a State, was not a private, but a public civin.

Mr. Simenian thought the amendment to the pending bill offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) was not in order.

Mr. Fissenden took the opposite view, and the question of order was discussed until four o'clock; when the Senate took a recess till seven F. M.

Evening Session.

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Evening Session.

Ettle And John Resolutions Passed.

Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the Committee on Mistary Andria, eached up the following bills and resolutions, which were passed:—

The House bill providing that brevet commissions shall be issued only in time of war.

The joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to take possession of the national cemeteries at Antician and Gettysburg.

The joint resolution dropping from the array roll certain officers absent three months or longer without leave.

The ball continuing the freedmen's hospitals at Riemmond and other points in the South until the 30th of June next and leager if necessary.

The ball declaring and fixing the salaries of the corps of Judge Advocates.

The bill declaring and fixing the salaries of the corps of Judge Advocates.

The bill repealing the law requiring the General of the Army to result always in Washington, and requiring that all orders to the army shall go to the army through him.

Mr. Wilson called up the House joint resolution authorizing the payment of \$1,000 to Waiter D. Plowden, a colored scout and spy, for services during the war.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., wished to know what the spy's services were?

Mr. Wilson had road the report of the Committee on Chaims recting the services and surferings of the clammant, showing that he had served as a scout and spy for four years, of which time he was in prison fifteen months.

After a discussion between Messrs, Pomeroy, Wilson and Davis the resolution was passed.

The following bills from the Committee on Military Affairs were also passed:—

The interior to define the pay of officers of the finity.

The idouse bill to define the pay of officers of the

certain soldiers of the North Carolina mounted in-fantry.

The House bill to define the pay of officers of the army detailed to act as inflitary instructors in col-leges and universities was taken up, discussed for some time, and then laid on the table. Several private bills were considered and passed. The Senate at half-past ten o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WABRINGTON, Feb. 24, 1800, REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS IN NEW YORK HARBOR. Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petition or attrans of New York and Brooklyn in favor of an

appropriation for the removal of obstruction Hell Gate. Referred to the Committee of

THE MONTANA LEGISLATURE. Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill establish-ing the term of office for the House of Representa-tives and for the bleunial sessions of the Legislature

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK POSTAL TEL Mr. Pans worth, (rep.) of fil., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported back the several bills referred to that committee relative to a postal telegraph between Washington, New York

and Boxon. They were ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

MILITARY LANDS OPENED TO PREEMPTION.

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MILITARY (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a oil deciaring that the lands consisting of the Fort Colima Mintary reservation, Colorado Territory, shall be subject to the preemption and homestead laws. Passed.

MR. Schenck's Bill. TO STRENGTHEN THE PUBLIC CREDIT—LEGALIZATION OF GOLD CONTRACTS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the unfaished business of yesterday, it being the bill to strengthen the public credit and to legalize gold contracts.

contracts.

After a debate, participated in by Messrs. Pruyn and Coburn in opposition to the bill, and by Messrs. Logan, Delano, Brooks and Judd in its favor, Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. SHANS, (rep.) of Ind., moved that the bill be laid upon the table. Not agreed to—yeas 55, nays 132.

Broniwell, Buckhaid, Burr, E. F. Butler, E. R. Butler, Cobb, Coharn, Cook, Cowole, Deweest, Donnelly, Eg. Ells, Eddrige, Parasworth, Fox, Freuch, Goladay, Grover, Haight, Hawkins, Homes, Hopkins, Phry, Hunter, Ingersoll, Johnson, T. L. Kelley, Kerr, Knott, William Lawrence, ridge, Marahsil, Moormick, Mungen, Niblack, Orth, Pellis, Pike, Ross, Shanks, Stevens, Stokes, Taffe, Thomas, 17ft, Van Tramp, H. D. Wanburn, Williams, J. T. Wilson, Wood and Young—51.

ridge. Marshail. McCormick, Mungen, Niblack, Nuns, Orth, Pells, Pike, Rosa, Shanks, Sterens, Stokes, Stokes, Stokes, Cont., Pells, Pike, Rosa, Shanks, Sterens, Stokes, Stokes, Stokes, Stokes, Tade, Thomas, 1rtf, Van Trump, H. D. Washburn, Wm. Williams, J. T. Wilson, Wood and Young-51.

The bill passed in the same shape as it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means.

At the suggestion of Mr. SCHENCS, by unanimous consent it was agreed that after to-morrow the House would meet at cleven o'clock A. M. instead of at twelve.

The INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. RUTLER (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. They were referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order after to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.
On motion of Mr. BULLER, of Mass., the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Schenck in the chair.

Mr. Allison, prep.) of Iowa, moved to amend the provise adopted last evening relative to striking out the appropriation for the salary of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, by inserting the words, "after June 30, 1870."

After debate by Mossis, Allison, Kelley, Pike and Moorehead, the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stover, (rep.) of Mo., moved to reduce the appropriation for the miscellaneous hems of the Treasury Bureau from \$22,000 to \$3,000. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Mr., The Mr. Committee on Appropriations, moved to insert the following:—For the Commissioner of Edication, \$3,000; for two clerks of class one, \$2,400; for contingent expenses, \$600; in all, \$4,000. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations in the Surveyor General of Utah Territory. Adopted.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Pa., moved to insert under the head of appropriations for the Surveyor General of Utah Territory. Adopted.

Mr. Mylers, (rep.) of Mr. D. W. Reves, a recusant with least arrested for refusing to testify before the select committee on the K on the Legislative Appropriation bil.

Pending the consideration of the bill the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

The House resumed its session at half-past seven o'clock in Committee of the Whele. Mr. Wilson, of lows, in the chair, and resumed the considera-

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL:

Mr. KELSEY moved to increase the number of second class clerks in the Patent Office from thirty-two to thirty-two, which was adopted; asso to increase the number of first class cack from twenty-systems.

Mr. Ax s.I., (dom.) of Cal., moved to amend oy in-serting the words "jeunale cierks." He argued that women should be appointed to the departments and not driven as they often were to the extreme most to seek employment.

Mr. Bittler, of Mass.—Don't you think the women are wanted more in maho and Montana to raise Children land here? (Laughtet.)
The amendment of Mr. Oxtel was rejected and that of Mr. Kelsey adopted.
On monon of Mr. Kelsey, the following amendments were adopted:
Striking out in a ents were anopted:

Striking out the appropriation for temporary

orks in the Patent Office, and providing for thiren copylsts of drawings at \$1,000 cach, and fifteen

clarks in the patche once, and proteing for interest copyists at \$700.

Mr. Reawanists, (rep.) of Mich. moved to amend, by inserting an appropriation of \$15,000 to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to presente his investigation of the cathle disease, which was rejected.

Mr. Potano moved to increase the salaries of the

pecters.

Mr. Potano moved to increase the salaries of the Marces of the Supreme Court of the United States as follows:—The whary of the Chief Justice, 216,300 per annum; that of each Associate Justice to 210,000 per annum; that of each Associate Justice to 210,000 per annum; which was rejected.

Mr. Cutascillin, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to increase the salaries of United States District Justices for the Eastern district of the State of New York to 25,000 per annum, which was rejected.

Mr. POLAND offered the following:—

And be it further enacted. That the cierks, messangers, walchings and labours or, other persons, mare and lender, now employed a Washington, D. C., at a salary flace by law or ey regulations of a department, and Post Globe Deraytment, minimum, and administer of the Control of the person of the test to be received by the same or another the Amount of salary or pay sectived or that chair be received by the method an additional compensation of the person of the test to the control of the past or pursued fiscal year, and that the pecasary amount to pay the same or and a herby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The committee proceeded to divide on the question, but before the result was ascertained the telleral left their piaces and the Chair decided the amendment lost. The committee rose.

NICKEL CONAGE.

Mr. KELLY, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee of Committee on include.

Mr. RULLER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation on the Conference Committee on the Conference Committee on the Conference Committee on the Conference Committee to the Conference Committee to

under.

Mr. Butler, (cep.) of Mass., from the Conference
Committee on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill,
mand a report, and the House then, at 11:20 o'clock,
adjourned.

adjourned.

Georgia Corron Facrories.—in and within two miles of columbus there are tirbe oution imminationes that run 14,000 cotton and wooden spondles, and consume duily, on an average, lea bales of cotton and several thousand nomines of wood. Within the radius of twenty-five hiles are six factories, running 20,000 spiniles and consuming fiften cales of certon per day. A fourth factory is to be in operation hy next fall. By that time Committue along will have four miles of a total capacity of 30,000 spiniles and average duily consumption of thirty bales of cotton, and in this funnediate neighborhood manufactories running in the total 30,000 spiniles, and working applicably at least thirty-eight bales of cotton, besides many thousand pounds of wood. No place can claim superior or equal water power with columbus. One factory only is run by steam. By next whiter the manufactories of Columbias and viriative will be enabled to consume some ri, and or iz the bales of cotton per year of 300 working days.—Committed

Singular Wounding and Suigure.—A singular trageny occurred last evening in the Third district, which, though it was enacted in permap less than ten minutes, resulted in a suigure and dangerous wongithur. About the o'clock in the evening an insane colored man maned William Barron, twenty-one years of age, while standing near the corner of Port and Victory streets, became studenty furious. Jerking out a kinde he flew at a colored her, twelve years of age, infacting a dametous votani on his intenset. Madeenet at the sight of blood he commended tearing off his clothing and finant rushed down the street towards the levee, hergeant Newton, who happened to be near, followers but the street, plunged it. He sank at dice, and, however, was arrowned. The body has not been received.—New Greens Times, Feb. 19.